

Exotic Higgs Decays

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Based on: “*Exotic Decays of the 125 GeV Higgs Boson*” - arXiv:1312.4992
D. Curtin, R. Essig, S. Gori, P. Jaiswal, A. Katz, T. Liu, Z. Liu, D. McKeen, J. Shelton,
M. Strassler, Z. Surujon, B. Tweedie, Y. Zhong

<http://exotichiggs.physics.sunysb.edu/>

Higgs: Questions After Discovery

- Is it really the Higgs Boson?

Probably **Yes** (coupling to W^\pm, Z^0 ; spin , parity)

- Is it coupled to new physics?

Maybe. To find out we need to ...

- measure SM couplings → Look for deviations in *SM-like decays*
- discover non-SM couplings → Look for *new production* modes
(see e.g. F. Yu, arXiv:1404.2924)

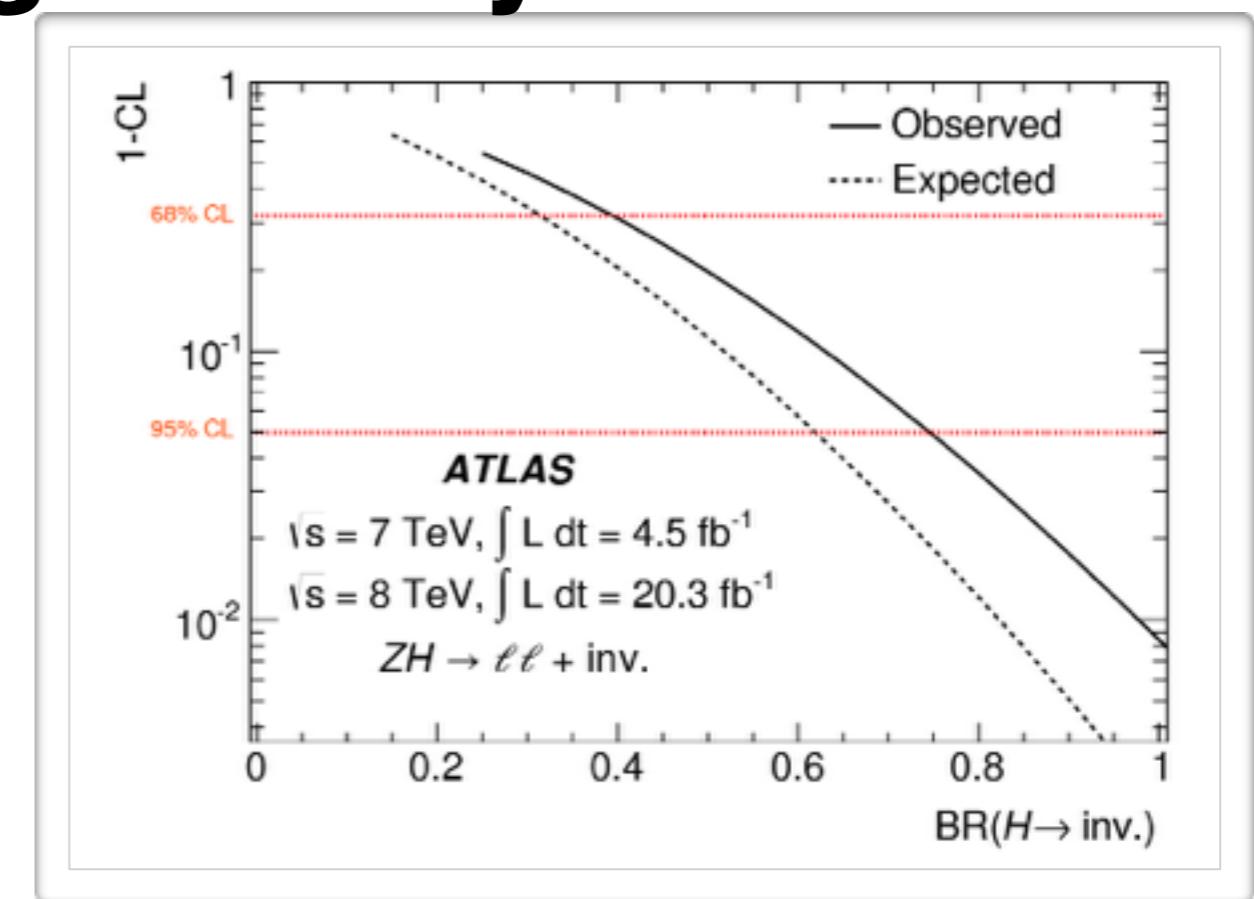
Look for *new decay* modes

Exotic Higgs Decays

Why is it important?

1. Remains a possibility even after LHC

Higgs Width in the SM: $\sim 4 \text{ MeV}$



Experimental Resolution \sim few GeV

$BR(\text{inv}) \lesssim 1$

CMS Width Measurement: $\sim 17 \text{ MeV}$

$BR(\text{inv}) \lesssim 0.8$

Invisible Higgs (both ATLAS, CMS)

$BR(\text{inv}) < 0.75$

Couplings fits (Belanger et al. 1302.5694) $BR(\text{inv}) \lesssim 0.2 - 0.8$

Still a lot of room for exotic decay modes

Exotic Higgs Decays

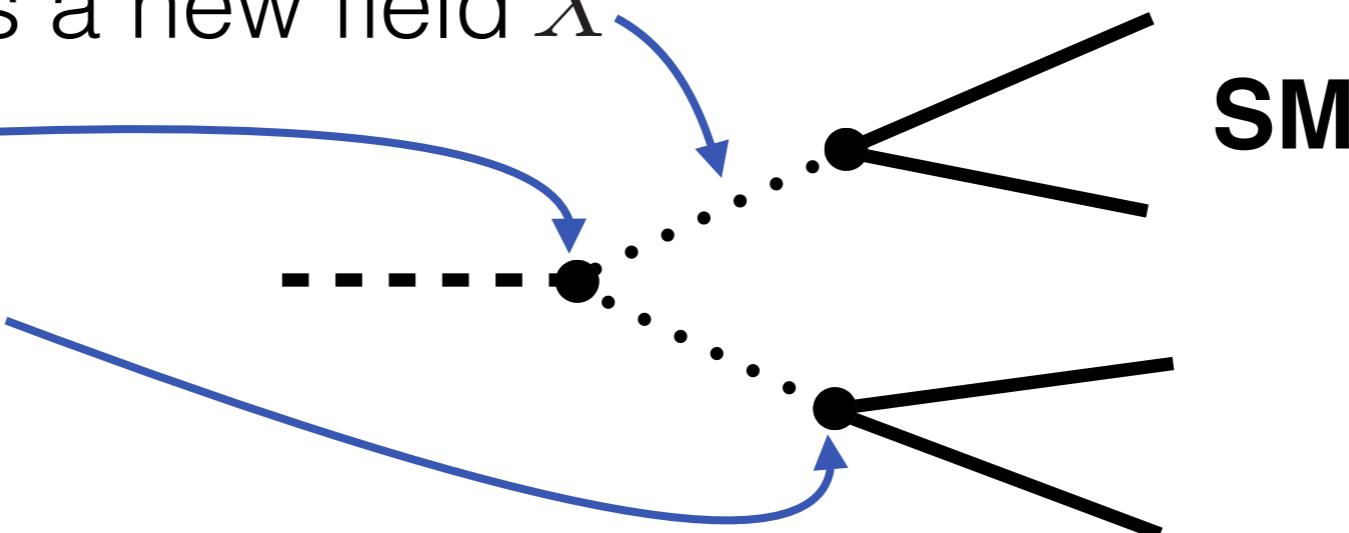
Why is it important?

2. Theoretically easy:

All we need is a new field X

with hXX

and $X \times (\text{SM})$



Concerns?

Is it ruled out due to hXX coupling being too strong?

No! This coupling only competes with $y_b \simeq 0.02$

Is it ruled out due to $X \times (\text{SM})$ coupling being too strong?

No! can be tiny, e.g. if X decays only to SM

Exotic Higgs Decays

3. Potentially spectacular:

- Often little or no irreducible background
- High multiplicity

4. Easy to miss if not looked for (especially in ggF)

5. Very common: NMSSM, DM models, Little Higgs,...

It may be the first/primary signal of new physics!

Exotic Decay Modes

We studied:

$$h \rightarrow 4b$$

$$h \rightarrow 2b2\tau$$

$$h \rightarrow 2b2\mu$$

$$h \rightarrow 4\tau$$

$$h \rightarrow 2\tau2\mu$$

$$h \rightarrow 4j$$

$$h \rightarrow 2\gamma2j$$

$$h \rightarrow 4\gamma$$

$$h \rightarrow ZZ_D(Za) \rightarrow 4\ell$$

$$h \rightarrow Z_DZ_D \rightarrow 4\ell$$

$$h \rightarrow \gamma + \not{E}_T$$

$$h \rightarrow 2\gamma + \not{E}_T$$

$$h \rightarrow 4 \text{ isolated leptons} + \not{E}_T$$

$$h \rightarrow 2\ell + \not{E}_T$$

$$h \rightarrow \text{lepton-jet(s)} + X$$

$$h \rightarrow 2b + \not{E}_T$$

$$h \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^- + \not{E}_T$$

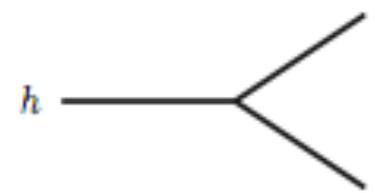
other:

$$h \rightarrow \text{invisible} \quad (\text{Shrock+Suzuki 1982})$$

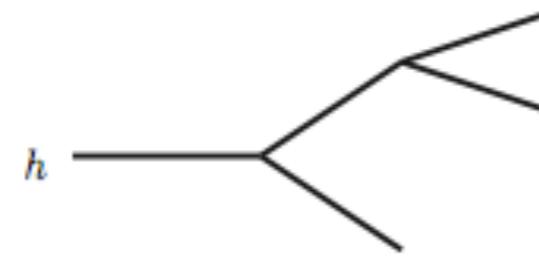
$$h \rightarrow \text{flavor violating} \quad (\text{e.g.: Harnik+Kopp+Zupan, ...})$$

$$h \rightarrow \text{displaced}$$

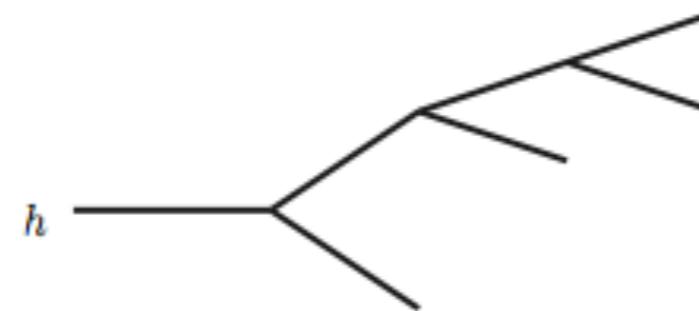
Decay topologies



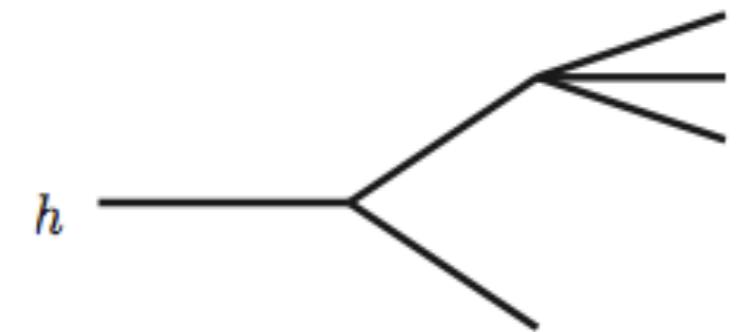
$$h \rightarrow 2$$
$$h \rightarrow E_T$$



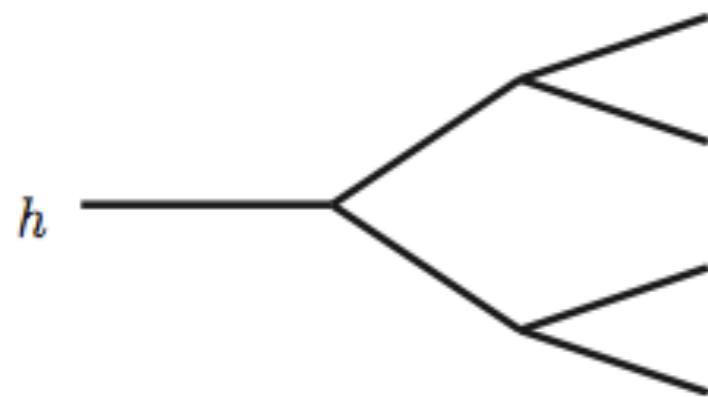
$$h \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3$$
$$h \rightarrow \tilde{\chi} \tilde{G}, \tilde{\chi} \rightarrow \gamma \tilde{G}$$



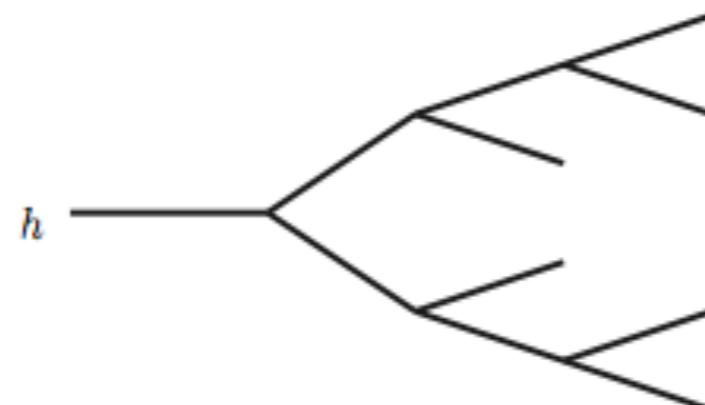
$$h \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4$$
$$h \rightarrow \chi_1 \chi_2, \chi_2 \rightarrow a \chi_1$$



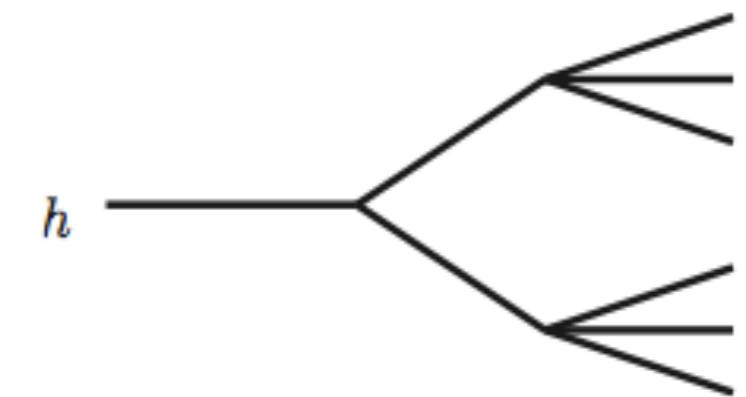
$$h \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow (1 + 3)$$



$$h \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4$$
$$h \rightarrow (xx)(yy)$$
$$x, y = \ell, \gamma, b, j, E_T$$



$$h \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 6$$



$$h \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6$$
$$\text{RPV}$$

Simple Prototype Theories

1. Standard Model + Singlet

$$V(H, S) = V(H) + V(S) + a S H^\dagger H + \frac{1}{2} \kappa S^2 H^\dagger H$$

$$\kappa \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} h \rightarrow SS$$

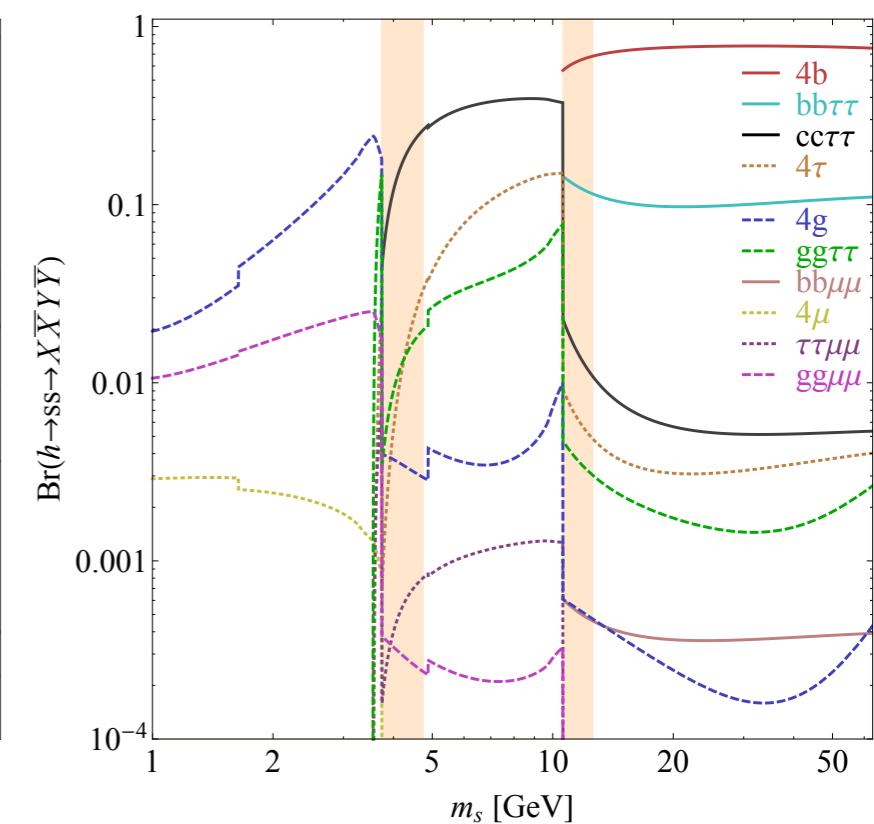
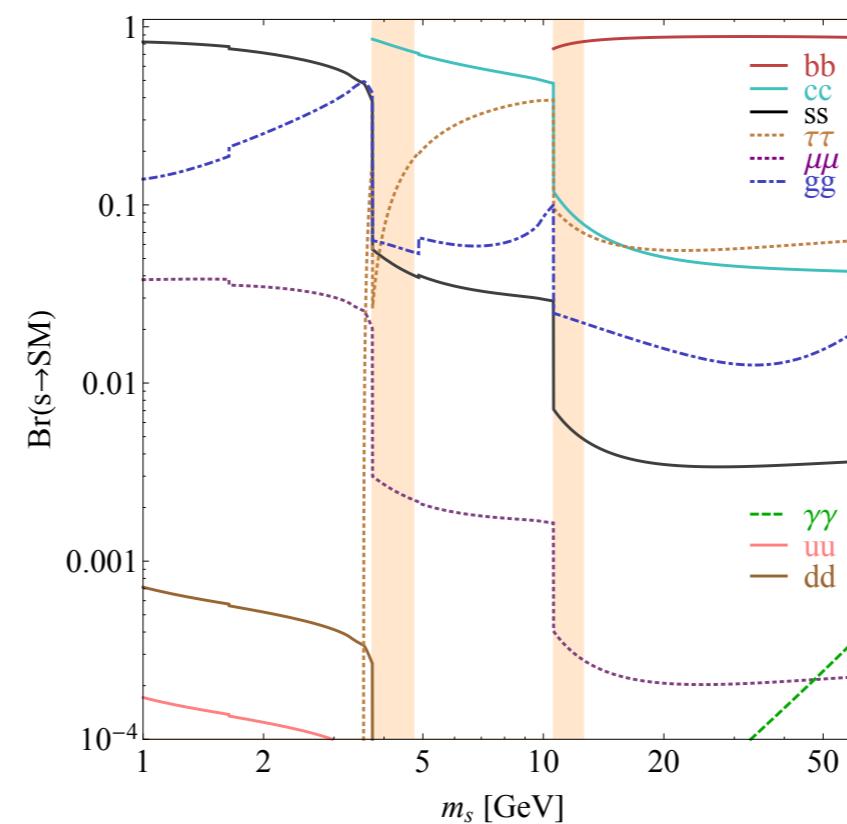
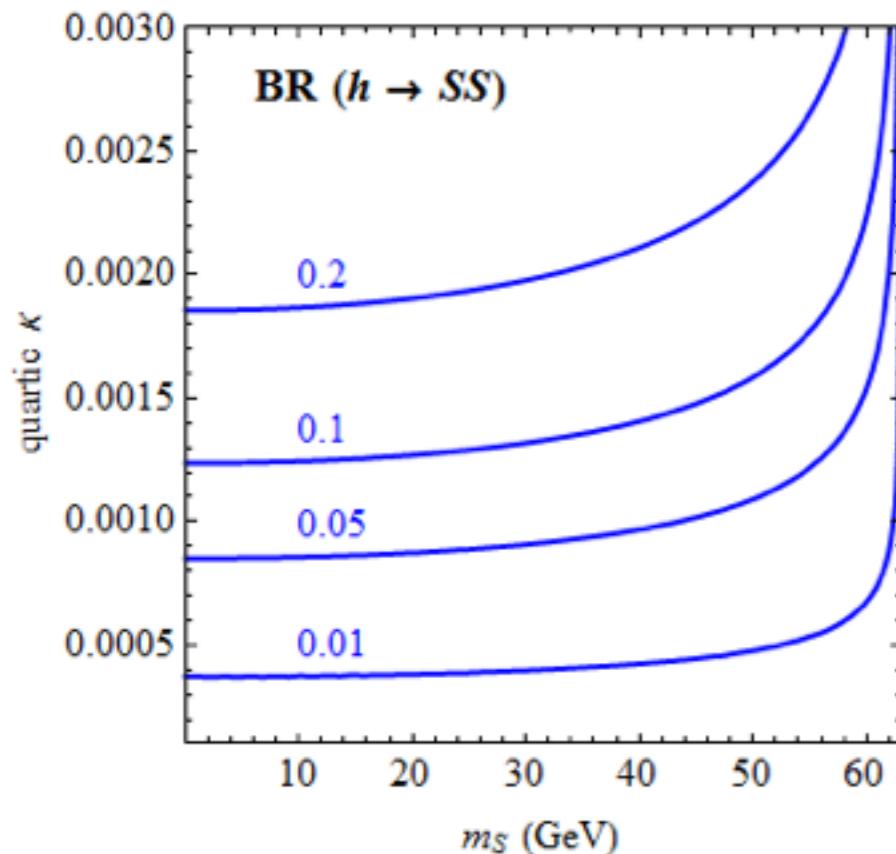
$$a \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} S \leftrightarrow h \text{ mixing} \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} S \text{ decays to SM}$$

Very predictive:

- Induced couplings of S to SM fermions are inherited from SM
- κ determines overall exotic BR
- Mass m_S affects $S \rightarrow$ SM decays through kinematic thresholds
- Mixing ($\theta \sim a/m_h$) determines overall width (and lifetime)

Simple Prototype Theories

1. Standard Model + Singlet



Simple Prototype Theories

2. 2HDM + Singlet

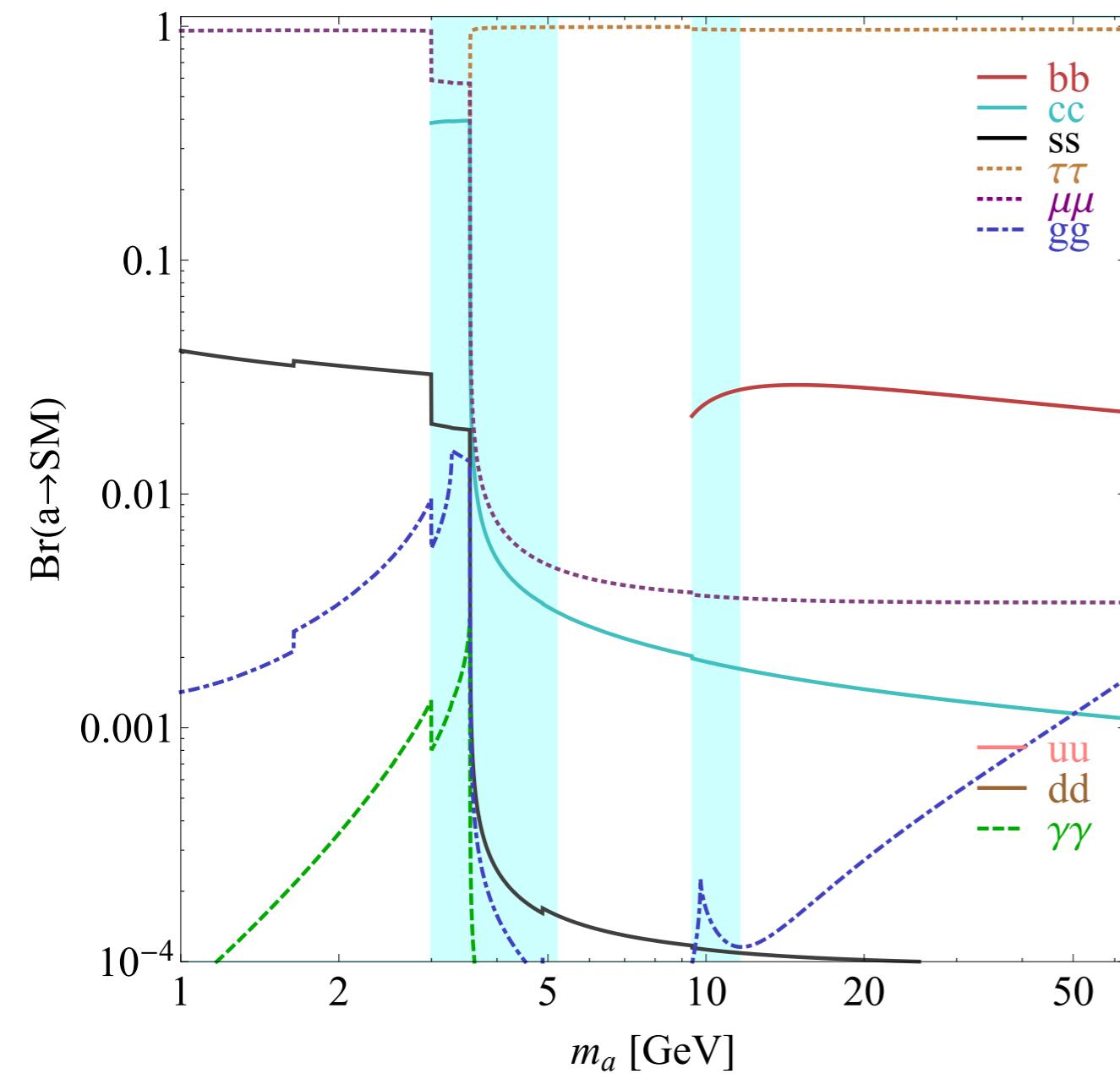
	2HDM I	2HDM II	2HDM III	2HDM IV
u	H_u	H_u	H_u	H_u
d	H_u	H_d	H_u	H_d
e	H_u	H_d	H_d	H_u
Inert		MSSM	lepton-specific	flipped

- Extra Singlet mixes with Higgses
- BRs controlled by:
 - 1) $\tan \beta \equiv v_u/v_d$,
 - 2) singlet-Higgs mixing angle,
 - 3) mass (thresholds),
 - 4) scalar or pseudoscalar

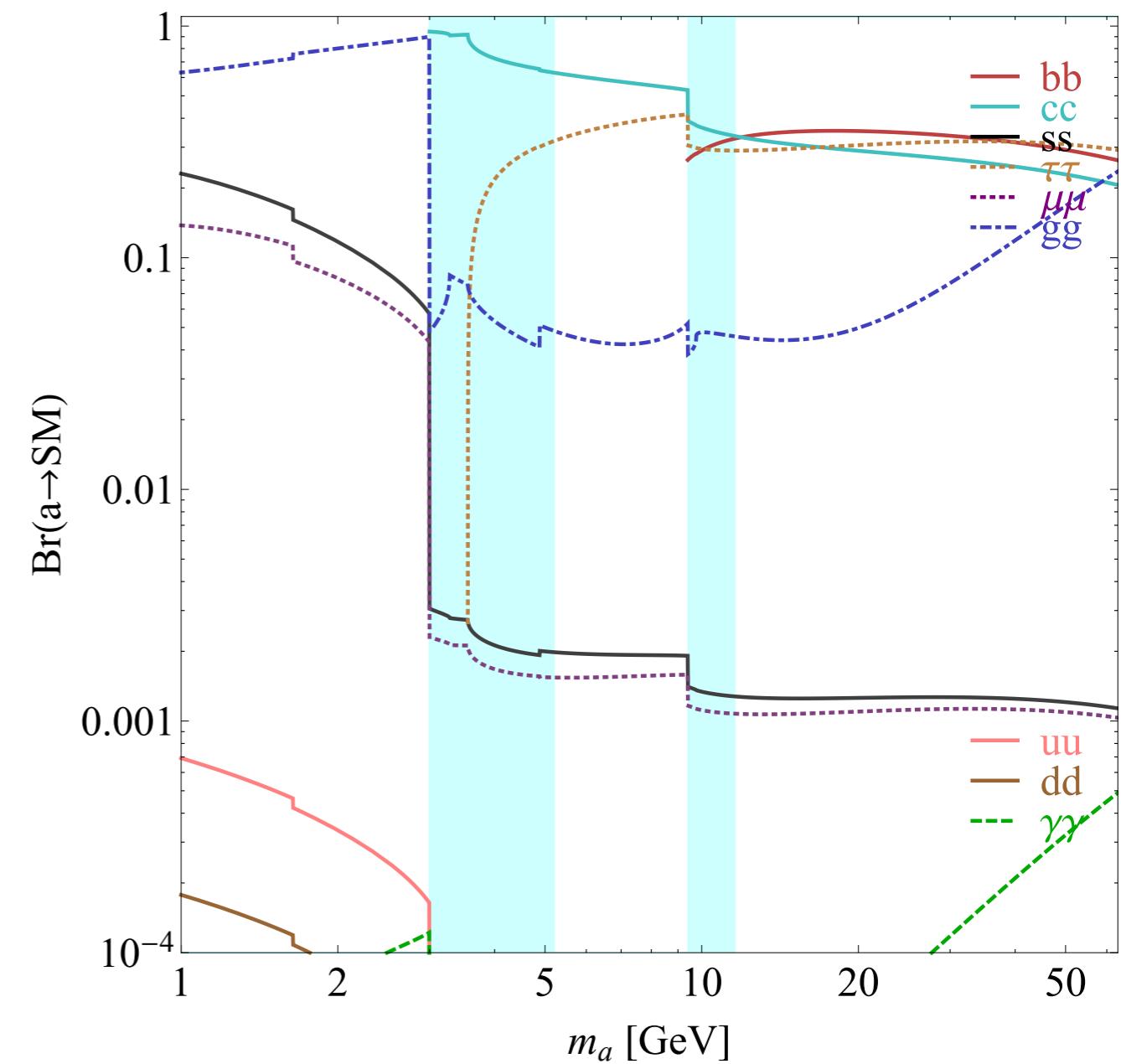
Simple Prototype Theories

2. 2HDM + Singlet

$\tan \beta=5$, TYPE III



$\tan \beta=0.5$, TYPE IV

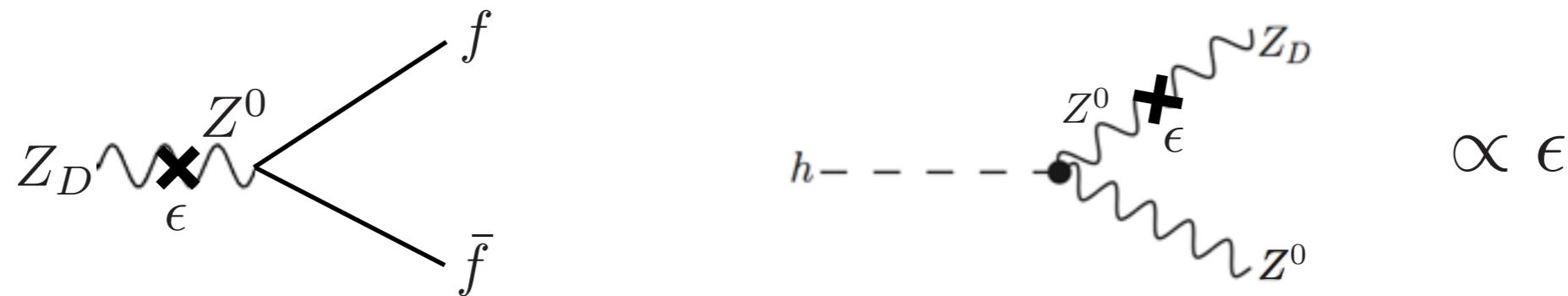


Simple Prototype Theories

3. SM + Vector

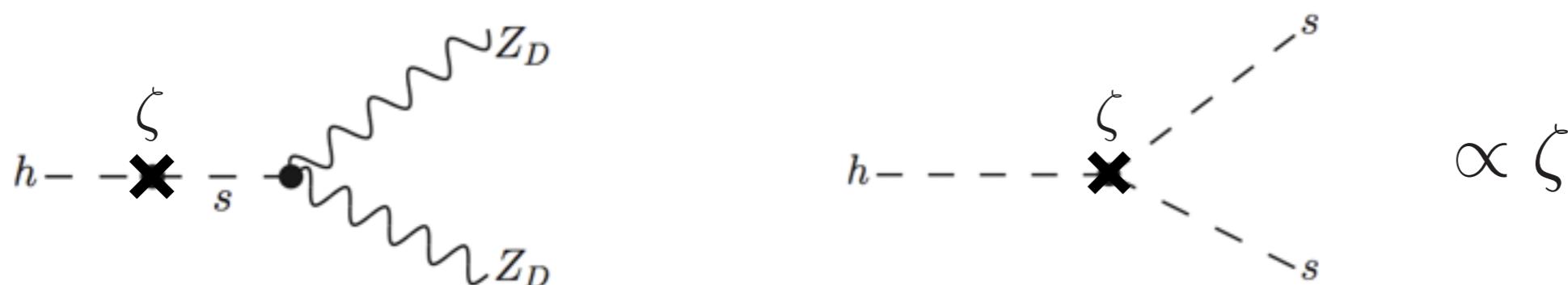
Add $U(1)'$ with gauge field Z_D^μ

Kinetic mixing $\epsilon B_{\mu\nu} Z_D^{\mu\nu}$ \rightarrow Z_D mixes with Z^0



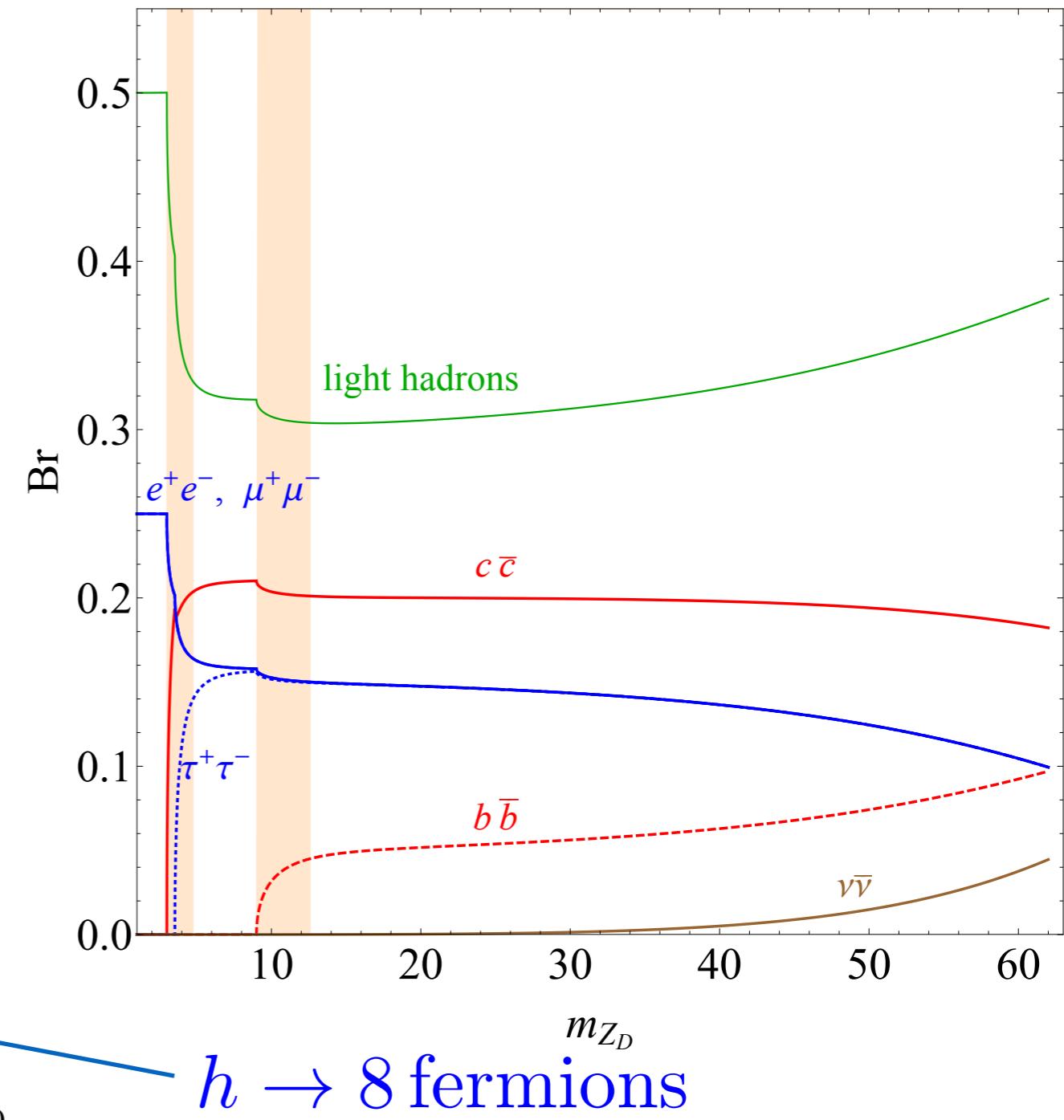
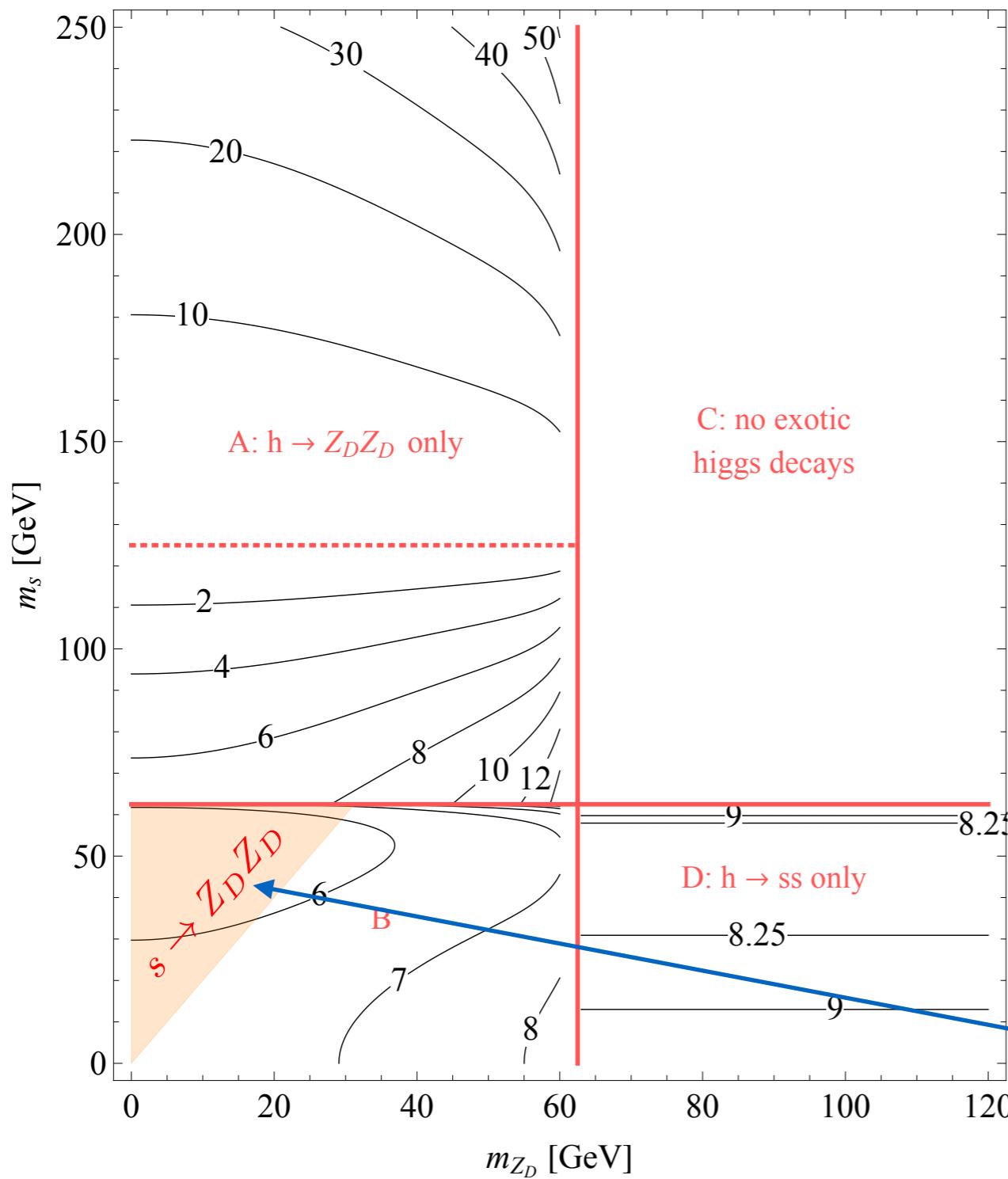
Dark Higgs S breaks $U(1)'$

Mixing via Higgs Portal $\zeta H^\dagger H S^\dagger S$ \rightarrow S mixes with H



Simple Prototype Theories

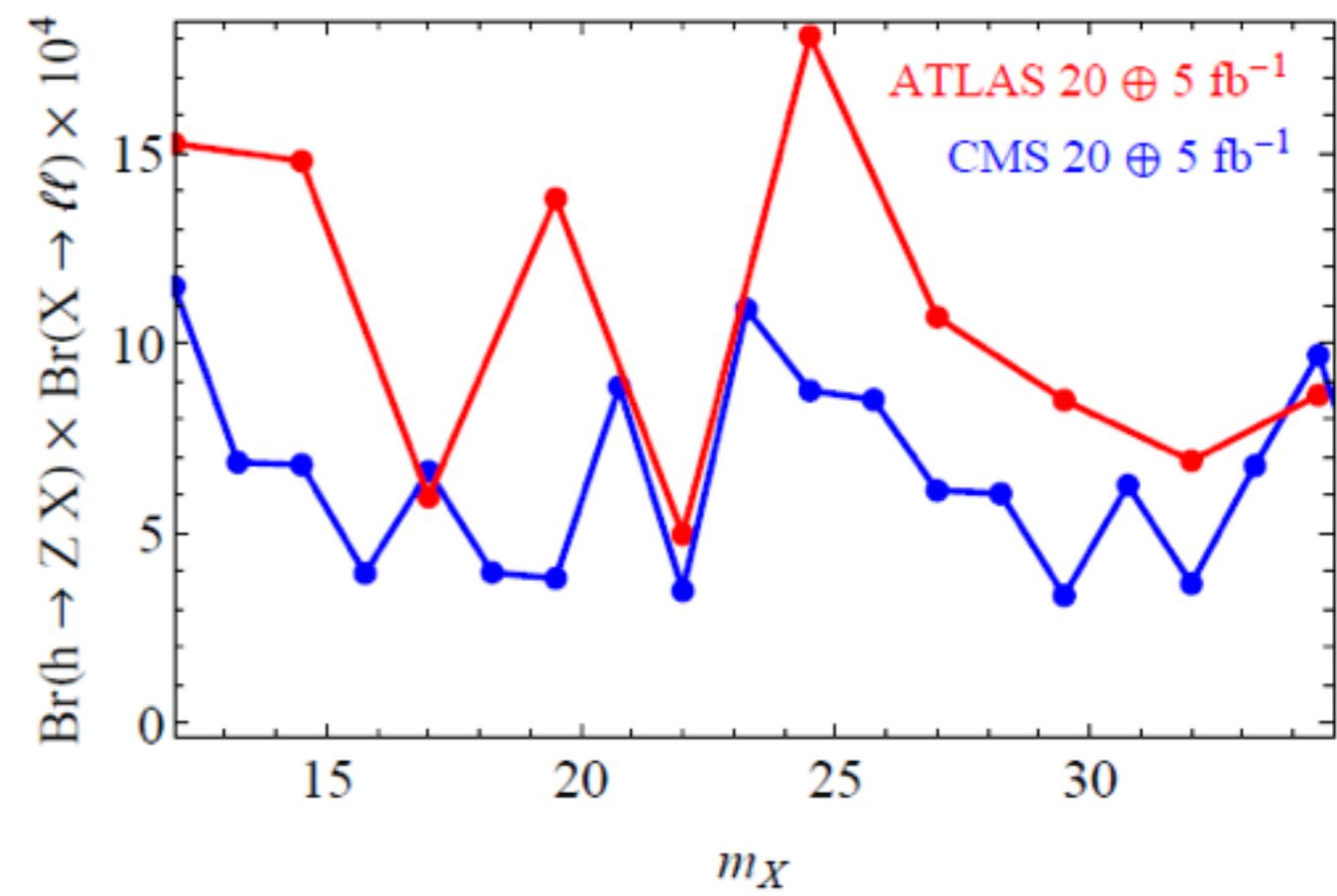
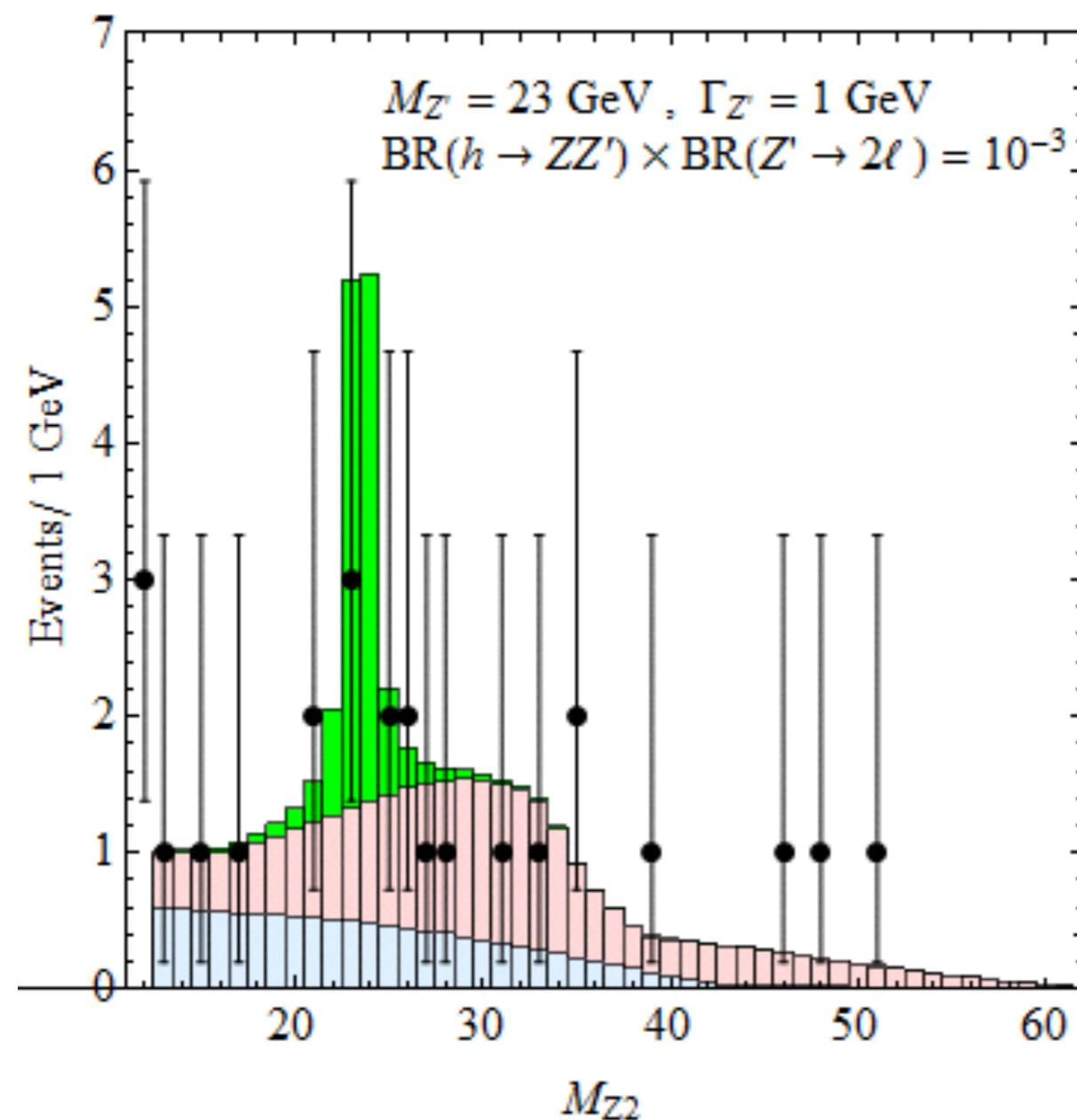
3. SM + Vector



A Few Results

1. $h \rightarrow ZZ_D(Za) \rightarrow 4\ell$
(SM+V with $\epsilon \gg \zeta$)

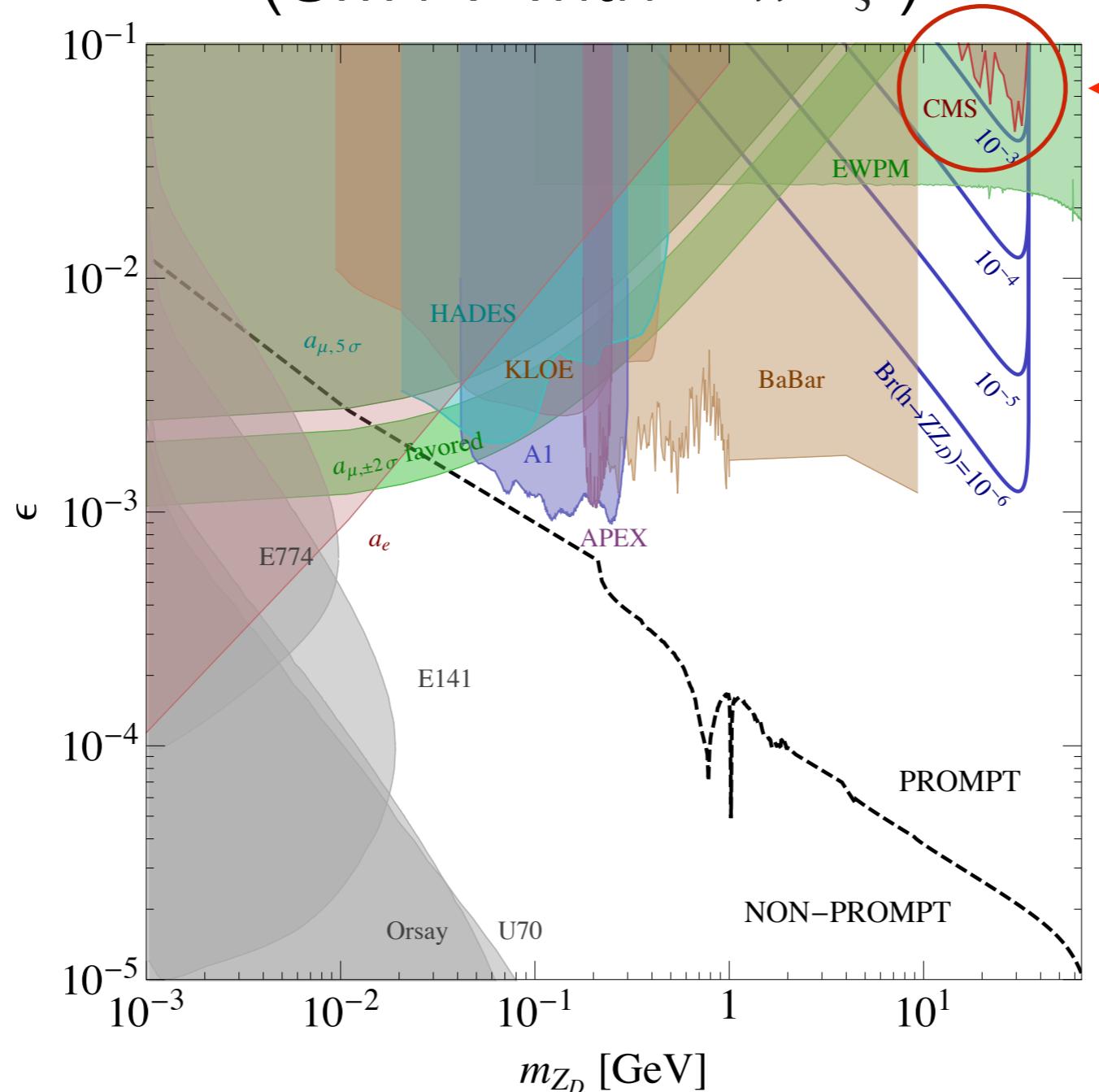
Z_D would be interpreted as off-shell Z^0 in $h \rightarrow ZZ^*$



A Few Results

1. $h \rightarrow ZZ_D(Za) \rightarrow 4\ell$

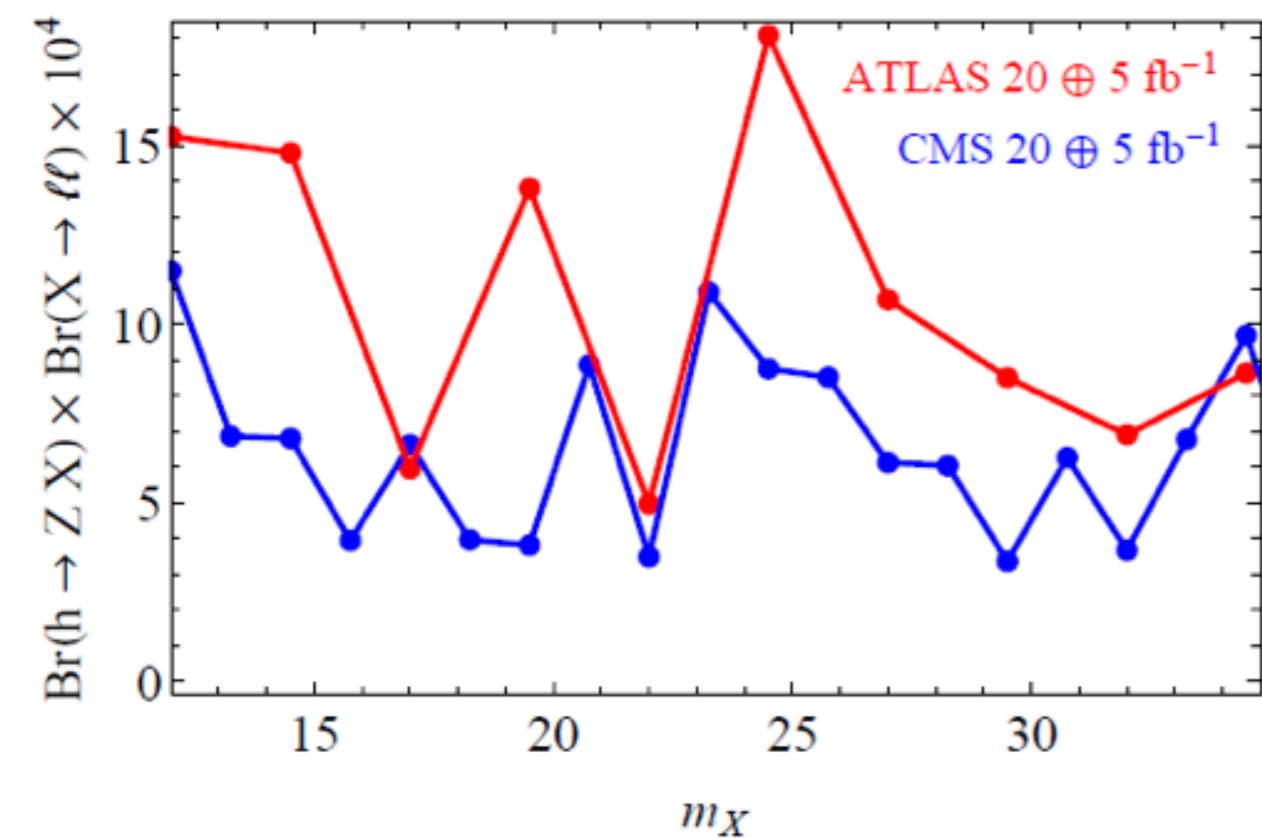
(SM+V with $\epsilon \gg \zeta$)



from $h \rightarrow ZZ_D$

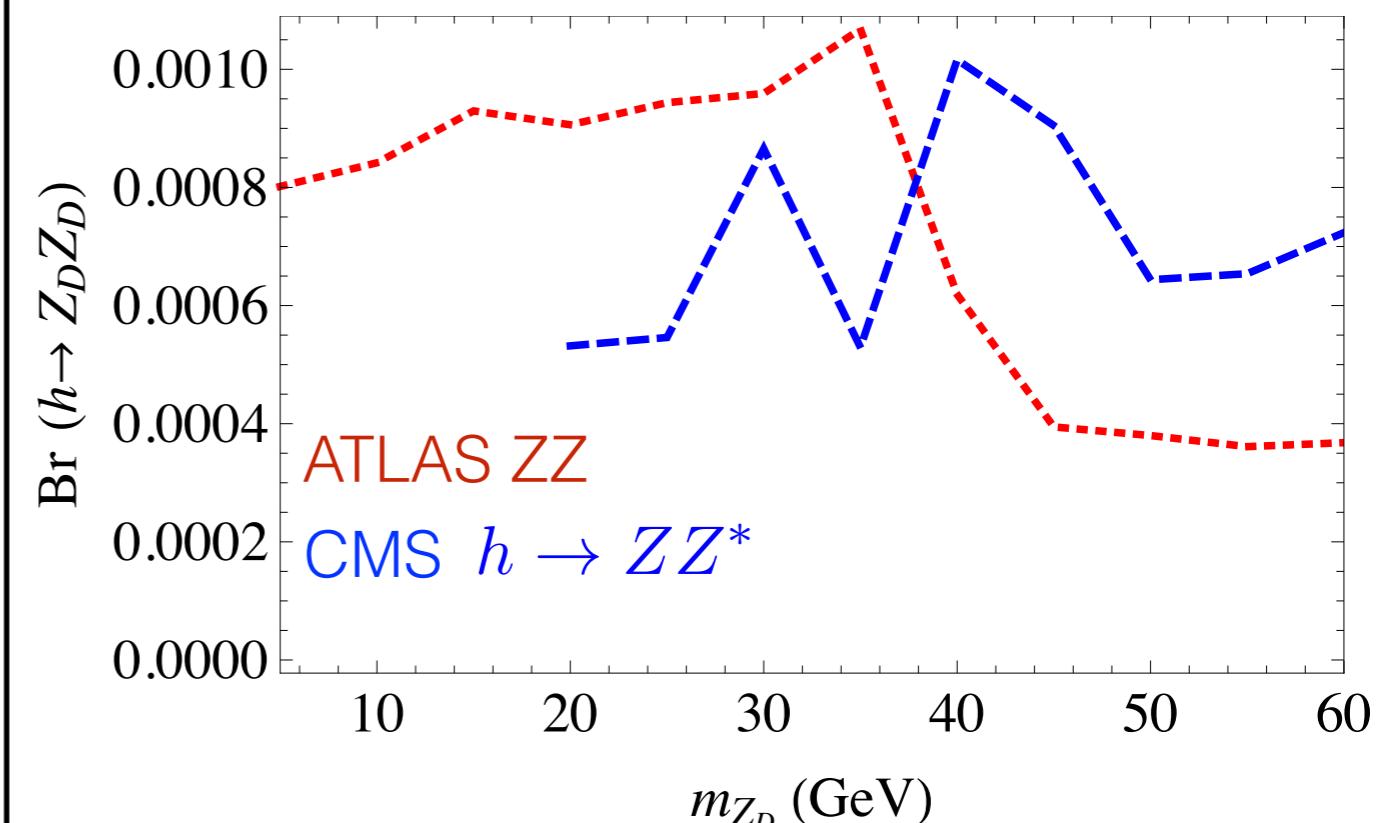
A Few Results

- 1.** $h \rightarrow ZZ_D(Za) \rightarrow 4\ell$
(SM+V with $\epsilon \gg \zeta$)



Our estimate based on Z^*

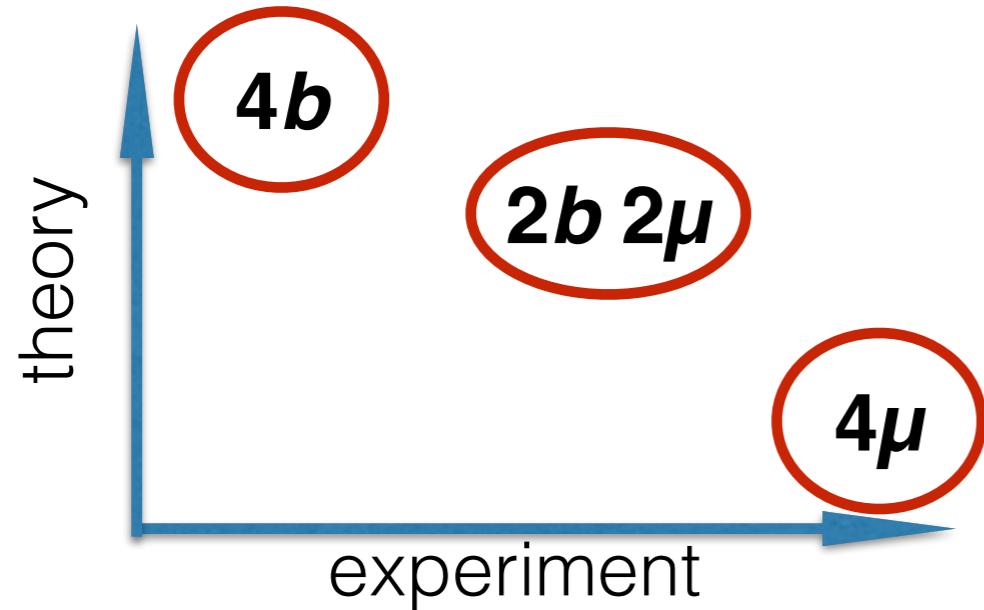
- 2.** $h \rightarrow Z_D Z_D \rightarrow 4\ell$
(SM+V with $\epsilon \ll \zeta$)



Our Recast ($h \rightarrow ZZ^*$)

A Few Results

3. $h \rightarrow (b\bar{b})(\mu^+ \mu^-)$



need (pseudo)scalar \mathbf{a}
heavy enough (10 GeV)
that couples to both \mathbf{b} and $\mathbf{\mu}$
SM+S: $\text{BR}(2\mu)/\text{BR}(2b) \sim m_\mu^2/3m_b^2 \approx 2 \times 10^{-4}$
or two (pseudo)scalars \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{a}'

Parton-Level Study with Madgraph (*Yi-Ming Zhong, Stony Brook*)

Background: Zbb , Zcc , Zjj , $WW+\text{jets}$, tt

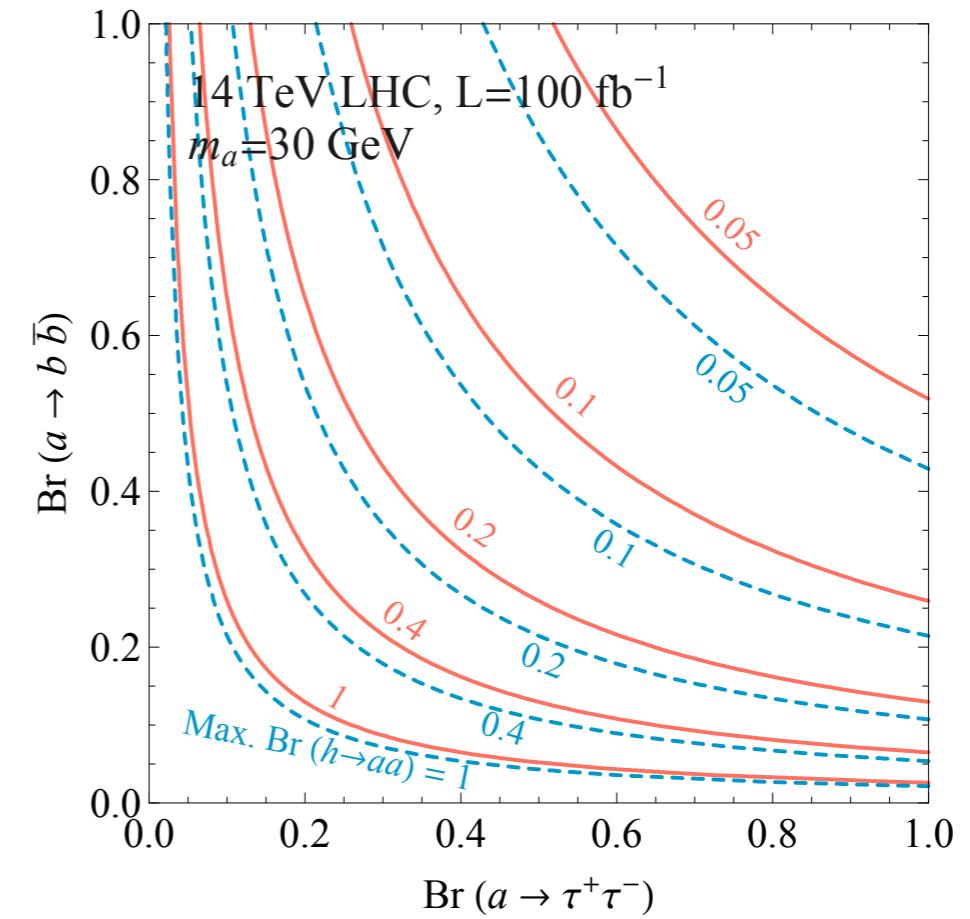
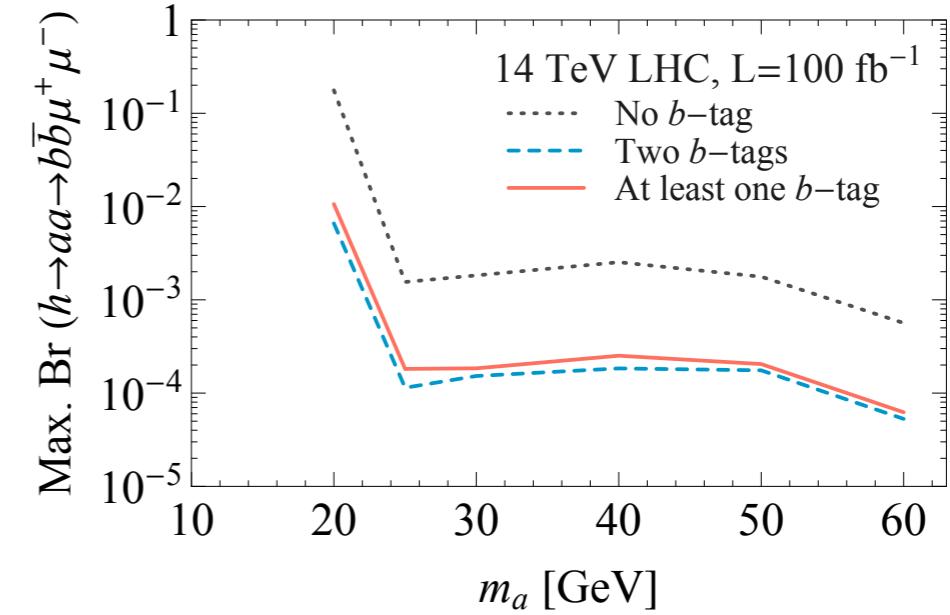
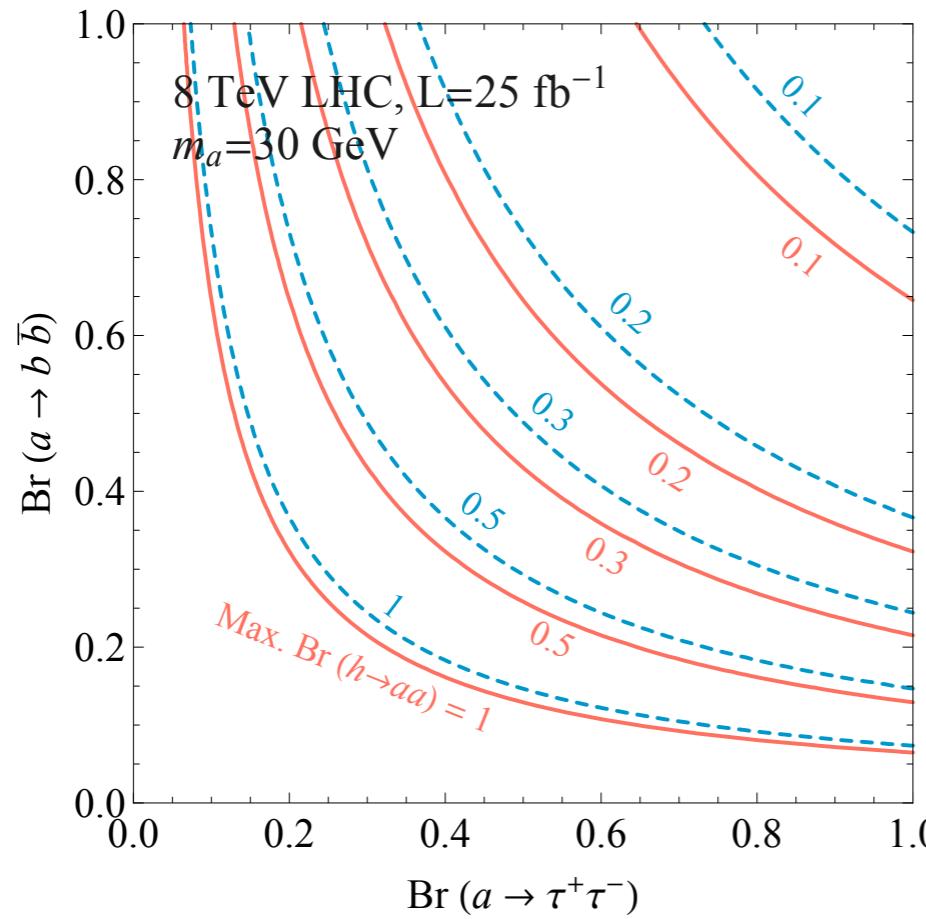
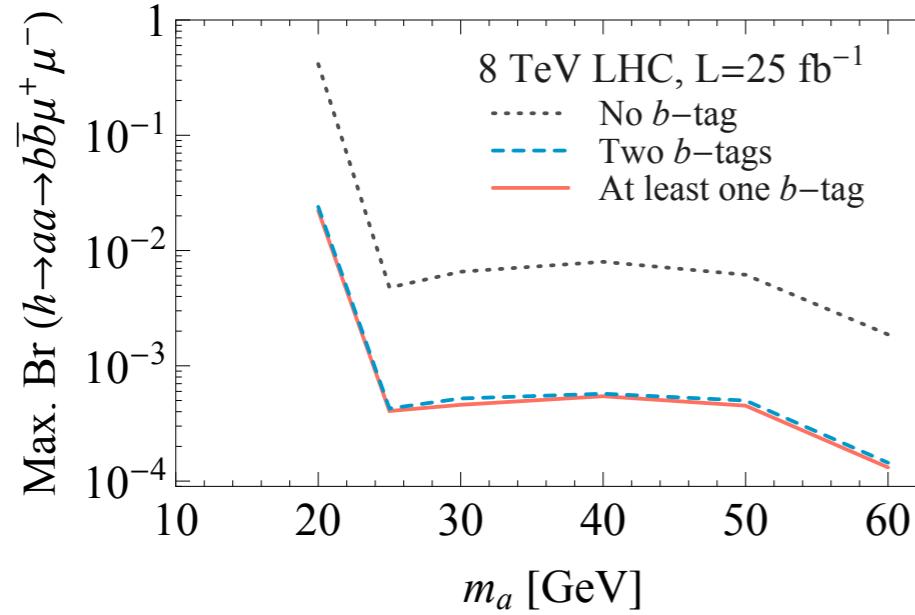
Signal: only ggF

Cuts: 2 leading jets w/ $pT > 25$ GeV, 2 OS muons w/ $pT > 17.8$ GeV,
b-tag efficiency, invariant mass cuts (resonance search)

Resulting efficiencies: $\sim 10^{-2}$ for the signal, $\sim 10^{-5}$ for background

A Few Results

3. $h \rightarrow (b\bar{b})(\mu^+ \mu^-)$



Exotic Higgs Decays

Wish List

$h \rightarrow Z_D Z_D \rightarrow \text{leptons}$

$h \rightarrow Z Z_D \rightarrow \text{leptons}$

$h \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- + \cancel{E}_T$

$h \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \ell^+ \ell^- + \cancel{E}_T$

$h \rightarrow 2\tau 2\mu$

$h \rightarrow 4\gamma$

$h \rightarrow 2\gamma + \cancel{E}_T$

Exotic Higgs Decays

Summary

- Exotic Higgs decays may be our main window to new physics
- Common / motivated in new physics scenarios
- Challenges: low pT triggers, isolation, displaced track
- Can be easy to find, but also easy to miss...
- Need more experimental and theory work

Thank You

<http://exotichiggs.physics.sunysb.edu/>